

Amendments to the Claims

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): An oligonucleotide sequence which encodes a synthetic suppressor tRNA comprising:

- A) a human tRNA structural gene sequence comprising no more than twenty 3' flanking residues and no 5' flanking residues, said sequence encoding an anticodon region for pairing with mRNA;
- ~~B) a total length of less than 150 nucleotides;~~
- ~~C) B) an anticodon sequence contained within said anticodon region which has been modified to recognize a codon different from that which is originally recognized;~~

wherein said oligonucleotide has a total length of less than 150 nucleotides.

Claim 2 (Original): A synthetic suppressor tRNA molecule encoded by the oligonucleotide of claim 1.

Claim 3 (Original): The oligonucleotide of claim 1 wherein said anticodon region encodes an nonsense mutation selected from the group consisting of:  
amber (TAG), ochre (UAA) and opal (UGA).

Claim 4 (Original): The oligonucleotide of claim 1 further comprising a second oligonucleotide sequence as described in claim 1 wherein said two sequences are in tandem.

Claim 5 (Original): The oligonucleotide of claim 1 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes a serine tRNA.

Claim 6 (Original): The oligonucleotide sequence of claim 1 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes an arginine tRNA.

Claim 7 (Currently Amended) An oligonucleotide which encodes a synthetic suppressor tRNA comprising:

- A) a human tRNA structural gene sequence comprising no more than twenty 3' flanking residues and no 5' flanking residues, said sequence encoding an anticodon region for pairing with mRNA;
- B) ~~a total length of less than 150 nucleotides;~~
- C) B) ~~an anticodon sequence contained within said anticodon region which has been modified to recognize a codon different from that which is originally recognized;~~  
wherein said oligonucleotide has a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-10, and their complements and wherein said oligonucleotide has a total length of less than 150 nucleotides.

Claim 8 (Currently Amended): A method of restoring translation to a nucleotide sequence which includes a nonsense mutation in a cell comprising:  
introducing to said cell a nucleic acid sequence which encodes a synthetic suppressor tRNA oligonucleotide, said oligonucleotide comprising:

- A) a human tRNA structural gene sequence comprising no more than twenty 3' flanking residues and no 5' flanking residues, said sequence encoding an anticodon region for pairing with mRNA;
- B) ~~a total length of less than 150 nucleotides;~~
- C) B) an anticodon sequence contained within said anticodon region which has been modified to recognize a codon different from that which is originally recognized, wherein said anticodon is one which will pair with said nonsense mutation and said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes an amino acid which is deleted by said nonsense mutation;  
wherein said oligonucleotide has a total length of less than 150 nucleotides.

Claim 9 (Original): The method of claim 8 wherein said nucleotide sequence with said nonsense mutation is one which has been introduced to said cell.

Claim 10 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 8 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes a serine tRNA.

Claim 11 (Previously Presented): The method of the oligonucleotide claim 8 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes an arginine tRNA.

Claim 12 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 8 wherein said oligonucleotide has a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-10, and their complements .

Claim 13 (Original): A method of restoring translation to a nucleotide sequence which includes a nonsense mutation in a cell comprising:  
introducing to said cell a synthetic suppressor tRNA oligonucleotide, said oligonucleotide being one which is encoded by the sequence of claim 1.

Claim 14 (Original): A nucleotide vector comprising the nucleotide sequence of claim 1.

Claim 15 (Original): The nucleotide vector of claim 14 wherein said vector is a viral vector.

Claim 16 (Original): The vector of claim 14 wherein said vector is a viral vector selected from the group consisting of:  
a retroviral, adenoviral, adeno-associated, Herpes simplex virus and Herpes simplex viral vector.

Claim 17 (Original): The method vector of claim 14 wherein said vector is a Herpes virus vector.

Claim 18 (Original): The method vector of claim 14 wherein said vector is a Herpes virus mini amplicon vector comprising:  
an Epstein-Barr virus ori P and EBNA-1 sequence to maintain the plasmid episomally, a hygromycin resistance gene, an HSV-1 lytic replication origin (ori S), and a HSV-1 terminal packaging signal.

Claim 19 (Original): The vector of claim 14 wherein said vector is the pH<sub>hargsup</sub> tRNA<sup>Opal</sup> vector.

Claim 20 (Original): A transformed host cell comprising the nucleotide sequence of claim 1.

Claim 21 (Original): A transformed host cell comprising the synthetic suppressor tRNA molecule of claim 2.

Claim 22 (Currently Amended): A method for introducing site-specific mutation to a translated protein comprising:

introducing to said cell a nucleic acid sequence which encodes a synthetic suppressor tRNA oligonucleotide, said oligonucleotide comprising:

- A) a human tRNA structural gene sequence comprising no more than twenty 3' flanking residues and no 5' flanking residues, said sequence encoding an anticodon region for pairing with mRNA;
- B) ~~a total length of less than 150 nucleotides;~~
- C) B) an anticodon sequence contained within said anticodon region which has been modified to recognize a codon different from that which is originally recognized, wherein said anticodon is one which will pair with said nonsense mutation and said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes an amino acid which is deleted by said nonsense mutation;  
wherein said oligonucleotide has a total length of less than 150 nucleotides.

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 22 wherein said anticodon region encodes an nonsense mutation selected from the group consisting of: amber (TAG), ochre (UAA) and opal (UGA).

Claim 24 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 22 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes a serine tRNA.

Claim 25 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 22 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes an arginine tRNA.

Claim 26 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 22 wherein said oligonucleotide has a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-10, and their complements.

Claim 27 (Original): A method for introducing site-specific mutation to a translated protein comprising:  
introducing to said cell a synthetic suppressor tRNA encoded by the sequence of claim 1.

Claim 28-31 (Canceled)

Claim 32 (Currently Amended): A method of treating correcting genetic disease defects in animals comprising:  
introducing to said animal a suppressor tRNA sequence, said tRNA sequence comprising:

- A) a human tRNA structural gene sequence comprising no more than twenty 3' flanking residues and no 5' flanking residues, said sequence encoding an anticodon region for pairing with mRNA;
- B) ~~a total length of less than 150 nucleotides;~~
- C) B) an anticodon sequence contained within said anticodon region which has been modified to recognize a codon different from that which is originally recognized;  
wherein said oligonucleotide has a total length of less than 150 nucleotides.

Claim 33 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 32 wherein said anticodon region encodes an nonsense mutation selected from the group consisting of:  
amber (TAG), ochre (UAA) and opal (UGA).

Claim 34 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 32 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes a serine tRNA.

Claim 35 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 32 wherein said tRNA structural gene sequence encodes an arginine tRNA.

Claim 36 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 32 wherein said oligonucleotide has a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:1-10, and their complements.

Claim 37 (Original): The method of claim 32 wherein said disease is Xeroderma Pigmentosum.

Claim 38 (Original): A method of monitoring transduction of cells comprising:  
introducing to said cells an oligonucleotide vector comprising a reporter gene said  
reporter gene having been inactivated by introduction of a nonsense mutation;  
introducing to said cells a suppressor tRNA sequence according to claim 1; and  
assaying for reactivation of the reporter gene.

Claim 39 (Original): The method of claim 38 wherein said reporter gene is selected from the  
group consisting of: chloramphenicol acetyl transferase and green fluorescent protein.